

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:07-cr-00091-MR**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

**Plaintiff,**

**vs.**

**CHRISTOPHER HARDY ZOUKIS,**

**Defendant.**

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**ORDER**

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Defendant's Unopposed Motion to Seal [Doc. 34].

The Defendant, through counsel, moves the Court for leave to file a Memorandum [Doc. 36] and Exhibits thereto [Doc. 36-1] under seal in this case. For grounds, counsel states that the memorandum and exhibits thereto refer to personal and private matters related to the Defendant's supervised release, as well as refer to psychological records. [Doc. 34]. Counsel, however, fails to explain why less drastic alternatives to wholesale sealing of the memorandum and exhibits would not be effective, and fails to identify the particular portions of these filings that warrant protection.

Before sealing a court document, the Court must “(1) provide public notice of the request to seal and allow interested parties a reasonable opportunity to object, (2) consider less drastic alternatives to sealing the documents, and (3) provide specific reasons and factual findings supporting its decision to seal the documents and for rejecting the alternatives.” Ashcraft v. Conoco, Inc., 218 F.3d 288, 302 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). Where sealing is allowed, the defendant is still required to file in the public record a redacted memorandum with only those portions that are allowed to be sealed having been redacted. United States v. Harris, 890 F.3d 480, 491-92 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2018).

Here, the Defendant has failed to provide a sufficient basis as to why less drastic alternatives to wholesale sealing would not be effective. The Defendant provides only grounds for why *portions* of the memorandum and exhibits thereto may be sealed. However, even when grounds are sufficient to allow sealing only portions of a pleading, a defendant is still required to file a publicly accessible version of the pleading that redacts only those portions allowed to be sealed. See Harris, 890 F.3d at 491-92. Further, the Defendant’s Motion fails to identify with sufficient specificity the applicable portions sought to be sealed necessary to allow for findings specific enough to determine whether the sealing of those portions is consistent with the First Amendment or common law right to public access. Generally, the more

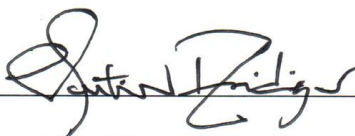
central a piece of information is to the relief a defendant seeks, the greater the public's right to know that information and the less the defendant's right to have such information sealed.

As such, the Defendant's Motion fails to provide a sufficient basis to support a decision to seal the Memorandum and Exhibits thereto, and for rejecting the alternatives to sealing. For these reasons, the Court will deny the Defendant's Motion. The Court, however, will allow the memorandum and exhibits to remain temporarily under seal pending the Defendant filing a renewed Motion to Seal that identifies with specificity the portions of the memorandum and exhibits sought to be sealed and provides sufficient basis for the sealing thereof.

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Defendant's Unopposed Motion to Seal [Doc. 34] is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. The Defendant shall file a Motion to Seal that identifies with specificity the portions of the memorandum and exhibits to be sealed and provides sufficient basis for the sealing thereof within fourteen (14) days. The Memorandum [Doc. 36] and Exhibits thereto [Doc. 36-1] shall remain temporarily under seal until further Order of this Court.

Signed: February 14, 2022

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

  
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Martin Reidinger  
Chief United States District Judge

